

The Security Bank of Fredericktown commenced business last Thursday afternoon.

The *Globe-Democrat* is in a serious dilemma. As a gold-standard organ it must insist that the times are prosperous; as a Protection paper, it must show that the Wilson bill has knocked the props from under all our industrial interests. How happy it could be with either, were 'tother horn out of the way!

Gov. CULBERSON has knocked out both Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and the coming mill will not take place on Texas soil. If both pugs would guarantee to break each the other's neck, and thus eternally paralyze each the other's chin, many good people would be willing to them fight anywhere—even in a church lot.

EVIDENTLY the Cape Girardeau "newspaper graveyard" will accommodate a few more tenants. The *Democrat* of the 2d inst. says, "J. D. Hill, of St. Louis, arrived in the city to-day with a three hundred dollar printing office. Mr. Hill comes here to go into the newspaper business and he will start a morning daily paper. He says he believes there is a good opening here for a paper during the winter months."

THE *Dexter Democrat* of the 3d inst. says: "J. W. McCollum got judgment against the Insurance company in the circuit court at Fredericktown for two thousand dollars and interest each in two cases, making the total in the two cases of \$4,820. This completes the trials in all his cases in the circuit courts. He now has judgment against the insurance companies for \$12,200 in all. Mr. McCollum says he feels sure he will get his insurance money now as there is no woman connected with the case."

ANOTHER killing stirred the community of Bonne Terre, last Saturday week. Two men, Sam Walls and Jos. Marler, fell out over a game at cards—played for money—the day previous, and on the evening named Walls revolver in hand approached Marler, snapping the "gun" several times, but it failed to fire. Marler, who is bar-keeper in Wilkison's saloon, and was behind the counter, picked up a revolver and pulled down on his assailant, but his weapon also refused to fire. Then he grabbed a shot gun, which did fire, and Walls bit the dust. Marler surrendered himself and gave bond to await the action of the grand jury, the coroner's inquest failing to either hold him guilty or to exonerate him.

THIS is the sort of rot which the *Hillabero Mirror* serves out to its readers:

Several million American workmen are still waiting for a restoration of the wages which they received during Protection times in 1892, but they will not get them until the Tariff law is revised on Protection lines by a Republican Congress, and the bill has been signed by a Republican President.

Will the *Mirror* tell us to what avocations these workmen belong? And also the per cent. of Protection they enjoyed in 1892 and that they are having now? Likewise the difference in wages now and then? All these things are necessary to the ascertaining of the causes of slack work and low wages—even according to the Protection doctrine. It is easy enough to write a lot of stuff like the item quoted, but it proves absolutely nothing. While we are at it, let the *Mirror* tell us how Protection can raise wages without raising the price of the protected manufactured article; or how, if Protection cheapens production and increases wages, as the thick-and-thin little organs claim, the employer gets his money back? Come, Bro. *Mirror*, give a reason for the faith you say is in you!

THAT foreign missions are growing less popular from year to year needs no keen observation to determine. The recent massacre at Ku-Cheng, China, has called forth many articles in objection to the continuance of these missions. Among them is one from the pen of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, which is entertaining, to say the least. We give space to one or two extracts:

"This missionary business is growing serious; and now that women have taken it up as a profession, like any other, it is more serious still. Frankly, it is both an aggression and an impertinence when dealing with the old civilizations of the East. These are not like the embryonic organization of savages. They are closely welded systems—the result of ages of trial and experiment, and are part and parcel of the mental and moral life of the nation. Customs, religion, laws, morality, all are inextricably interwoven, the one with the other. To touch one is to touch all, and to tear away a social usage is to tear away a moral precept. This English men and women will not understand. They think, for example, that if they can but give the pariah women a taste for gadding, induce them to show their faces unveiled, have at home, ride bicycles, and do all that we do—in the name of Christ—they, these proselytizing zeal-

ots, will then have done their duty to God and their neighbors in this world and have secured their own good standing in the next.

"What would we think if any polygamous nation made so active a propaganda here as we, the proselytizing Christians, make among Eastern heathens? What would be the action of any high-spirited English father, husband, or brother, if one came among the ladies of his family preaching the delights of that special form of worship which the priests of Astarte pronounced holy and pleasing to the gods?"

And all this disturbance has to be gone through, with the massacre of our women and children, and the subsequent torturing and slaying of the murderers, that a few—granted sincere, granted enthusiastic—missionaries may in foreign countries work infinite mischief to all concerned in the name of religion, and for the honor of God, the Universal Father of us all: to whom a Chinaman is as dear a son as an Englishman or an American."

At the M. E. Conference recently held at Jackson, according to the *Cash-Book*, "One good brother said his only criticism of a certain brother's sermon was against the vein of levity noticeable in it occasionally. He said he could not see how a preacher could smile when there are so many sinners to be saved." We regard the good brother's criticism as being eminently just. The devil of late years has found means to spread himself abroad to such an amazing extent that his ancient foemen, the preachers, have to stand to their guns by day and by night in order to make any headway at all against him. It seems that he has cast aside his former tactics of going about as a roaring lion, frightening women and children out of their wits, for more modern methods of warfare. He has dispensed with his tail, horns and hoofs, for the same reason the knight has dispensed with his armor—they have ceased to be useful. He has quit inhabiting the waste places of the earth. He no longer spends his evenings in prowling about graveyards and roaming through the corridors of ruined castles. This kind of campaigning was all well enough some years ago, but modern conditions have rendered it as ineffective as a battery of Chinese tom-toms against the repeating rifle now in use. He has out of his tail, wears tailor-made clothes, covers his head with a glossy silk hat, and encases his feet in patent leather boots. His fireside is the most cosy in all the land. (We do not allude to the furnace department.) It is doubtful if he would leave it to attend the largest witches' sabbath ever gathered together; certainly he would not if the evening were a little raw. He has turned his back upon tradition and become a plain, every-day Money Devil. He buys what he thinks will be of use to him, as does any other tradesman. Occasionally he sees his way to the purchase of a church, but more frequently he rents a first-class pew and subscribes a comfortable amount to the fund from which the preacher is paid. In this way he can keep an eye on that gentleman and shut him off if he meddles with his affairs in a way that he does not approve. He occasionally picks up a member of Congress, a judge, a newspaper, a State legislature, or any other bric-a-brac lying about loose that he thinks he can make use of. It was in this way he secured Henry Watterson. He is quite as delighted with this bargain as ever was Robert Bonner at making a new addition to his collection of flyers. He takes great pleasure in showing Henry, all bridled and saddled, to admiring Kentuckians. He has gathered in our own Judge Thomas, type-writer and all, which he finds useful in suppressing the silver craze in Missouri. He finds the Gold Trust the most efficient agent he has ever had. With it he can produce more heartbreak and misery in a given length of time than with all the other agencies at his command; so he has abandoned his efforts to corner brimstone and now directs them to cornering gold, which, to our mind, is the far more sensible course, if his ultimate aim is to add to the measure of human suffering and convince the yokel that there is no God but the devil. In fact, he has so reformed his methods that the preachers hardly know where to have him. While in a jocular frame of mind, he came near working off on the Conference of which the good brother referred to is a member, the unfinished, fifteen thousand dollar barn at Fredericktown for a twenty-five thousand dollar college building. He did this to show the Conference that he was not without friends at court, and that it would be just as well for its members not to be too hostile in the coming year. Indeed the preacher has no time for levity—at least, until he becomes familiar with the new methods of warfare he is called upon to meet.

The Milk in the Cooconut.

A large number of people feel a glow of gratitude every time they see it stated that the bond syndicate is supporting the treasury reserve. They have an impression that these people are acting from motives of patriotism and broad philanthropy. The fact is, when gold is drawn from the treasury they make good the loss by depositing more gold, and getting greenbacks therefor. This they can afford to do until after the election when the government will be compelled to take

up these greenbacks with bonds or with gold, of which latter commodity it is short. Hence another bond issue, with the comfortable profits amounting to millions. Until the government concludes to treat silver as redemption money, the treasury of the people will be open to every robber who chooses to raid it.

#### Industrial Legislation.

In the columns of the *Potosi Journal* we see that "A. Brand" takes us to task for various editorial shortcomings, logical and otherwise; and at the same time pitches at us a job-lot of statistics of various styles and sizes. Whether he is a brand plucked from the burning, or one that will be flourished in Washington county politics during the campaign of ninety-six, we have no means of determining; but it is certain that he has a new and refreshing brand of logic, quite as mixed as the intellect of a toper after sampling several brands of Robinson County whiskey. He says, in reply to the *Register's* article of August 8th, 1895:

The facts in the case are that from 1890 to 1892, in 455 different industrial establishments the average raise wages was 5 per cent. over 1893; and that 39,285 extra hands were employed, and \$40,000,000 new capital invested; and in 1893, under the shadow of tariff reform, labor decreased 60 per cent., wages decreased 69 per cent., business decreased 47.2 per cent.; number of hands out of work 101,763; total loss in weekly wages \$1,202,851.36; average decrease in rate of wages \$2.35 per week.

From history and the latest investigation, September, 1895, it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogressed more than half a decade: that in 1895 labor earned 14 per cent. less wages than in 1889; that the result of a Democrat administration and a free trade fanatic congress is that labor is earning \$303,000,000 less this year than in 1889. This retrogression is Democratic. You hear a great deal now of the advance in wages, but they fail to tell that it is just a little advance over 1894; they fail to tell the decrease in wages is still 45 per cent. below 1892. Nor do they tell the poor laborer on account of tariff reform the price of his shoes has advanced about 40 per cent.; his nails to tack boards over his poor family have advanced nearly 100 per cent., from which they promised to take the tariff off and make them cheap.

He does not condescend to mention where he obtained the statistics above quoted; perhaps he considers any inquiry of this nature as impertinent. If this "shadow of Tariff Reform" was fraught with such disaster, is it not a little remarkable that between the years 1890 and 1892 four hundred and fifty-five different industrial establishments should have raised wages five per cent.? If we remember aright it was in 1890 that the "shadow of Tariff Reform" extended itself from the Rio Grande to the Lake of the Woods, and from ocean to ocean. The people must have been very slow to recognize the fact that there was a cloud over the beneficent sun of Protection; or it may be that the first effects of this "shadow" were beneficial. We do not tell the poor laborer that "on account of Tariff Reform the price of his shoes has advanced about forty per cent.; his nails to tack boards over his poor family have advanced one hundred per cent.," because personally we object to falsehood of every nature, and never use one as a substitute for argument, or the foundation upon which to base one, if we know it. We hope the reason we assign will be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. "Brand."

But why should he complain of high prices? Is not this the thing that Protectionists of all brands are striving for? Did not the great apostle of Protection associate the words "cheap and nasty" so as to make it clear that one was a synonym for the other? Would he have the poor laboring man wear "nasty" shoes? Would he have him tack boards over his poor family with "nasty" nails, or would he have him use "nasty" sugar or "nasty" clothing? Was there any considerable reduction of the tariff upon nails or shoes? If the writer continues this line of argument he will find himself kicked out of the party of Protection some fine morning.

We did, on August 10th, 1893, want Congress to act quickly; we wanted a special session in May of that year. We desired that there should be no delay in striking the shackles from our commerce. We look upon the taking of money from the pocket of another, by means of the taxing power, and without an adequate compensation, as a species of legalized sneak-thievery. We are opposed to robbery, whether upon the highway or under the forms of law; therefore we wanted the McKinley Bill wiped from the statute book as soon as it could be done. This was not to be, however. Its front elevation was changed somewhat, and the bill was retained. The changes were mainly in the right direction, and we hope to improve upon them.

If Mr. "Brand" will reflect a moment he will perhaps recollect that it was in 1893 the Gold Trust resolved to do away with the semblance of bimetalism in this country. In order to give the country an object lesson, as its members said, they created a panic by artificially cornering the money market and narrowing the circulation. One half of the metallic money of the country was transferred from the credit to the debt side of the national ledger;

the result was a general fall in prices, with which Tariff Reform had no more to do than the cholera in Japan. This could not have been accomplished without the united support of the Protectionists in Congress, and by this course they have succeeded in "nastying" nearly everything the American people own but gold. The Gold Trust and Tariff Barons naturally work together; their object and methods are identical. The Tariff Baron wishes to control the supply and regulate the price of the commodity which he manufactures; while fixing the price for the consumer he also desires to fix the price on the raw material which he uses in his business. A tariff constructed so as to enable him to attain these ends he considers the ideal tariff. The Money Baron desires to have financial legislation so framed as to permit him to corner the money market at will and regulate the value of the commodity in which he deals. Money furnished by this kind of legislation he characterizes as "sound" money. It is needless to point out that the ultimate end aimed at by both these gentlemen is robbery.

Mr. "Brand" is unfortunate in calling attention to the fact that in Germany women and dogs are frequently harnessed together, for the reason that Germany has a McKinley bill.

The disheartening feature of the whole discussion is that no one seems to look higher than the dollar mark. How does it affect the pocket? is the only question asked. The right or the wrong of Protection or the single gold standard is not thought worthy of consideration. According to the way of thinking of men like Mr. "Brand," if a band of robbers should erect a castle at the forks of the Lost Creek and Fourche-a-Renault roads, their suppression would not depend upon the character of their acts, but whether they brought prosperity to Potosi and the adjacent country. The man who manipulates a political machine to get money without giving an equivalent therefor is upon exactly the same plane as the man who schemes to break into your house while you are asleep and carry off your property. The Tariff Barons and the Money Trust have been the prolific source of the most virulent moral poison. It has laid its blighting hand upon our educational and charitable institutions. It has permeated the body politic. It seems to have paralyzed the church of the living God, for the pulpit is dumb where the interests of these people are concerned, or openly sides with the Money Devil.



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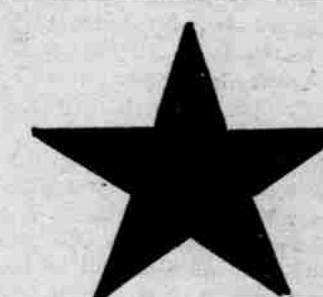
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